MIKHKIYEV, A.I.; KOYVUNEN, T.M.

On drainage practices for swampy soils in Finland. Gidr. i mel. 14
no.1:62-64 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Karel'skaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
                    (Finland—Drainage)

PERMINOV, A.Ye.; ROMANOV, A.A.; MIZEROV, A.V.; TSYBA, M.M.;
     ZHELUDKOV, A.S.; NEKRASOV, V.V.; PRASOLOV, M.I.;
     BARTENEV, S.N.; BELYAYEVA, T.P.; ZHERDEV, P.A.;
     KOYVUNEN, T.M.; SMORODOV, P.V., redaktor; POD"YEL'SKAYA,
     K.M., tekhn. red.

     [Manual for a Karelian field crop grower] Spravochnik
     karel'skogo polevoda. Petrozavodsk, Karel'skoe knizhnoe
     izd-vo, 1962. 435 p.   (MIRA 17:3)

KOZ, YA. L.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Drugs Affecting Blood   U-5
          Coagulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32971

Author   : Koz Ya. L., Barkagan Z. C.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : On the Therapy of Post-Operational Hemorrhages
            with Preparation from the Venom of the Snake
            of the Genus Vipera.

Orig Pub : Vesti. oto-rino-laringologii, 1957, No 5, 97-101.

Abstract : The hemorrhagic action of the venom of the
            snake (Vipera lebetina) was tested under clini-
            cal conditions after the harmlessness of the
            diluted venom when applied locally was proven,
            and a method was found to sterilize the poison
            by treating it with chloroform. The venom of
            the snake (1) in dilutions of 0.001 to 0.01%

    Card 1/2

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Drugs Affecting Blood   U-5
              Coagulation

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32971

Abstract   : was applied to 100 patients during roto-rhino-
             laringolitis operations (including 87 tonsilec-
             tomies). A tampon moistened with the solution
             of 1 was applied to the hemorrhaging area; as a
             rule the bleeding ceased within 30 to 60 seconds.
             1 failed to produce a hemostatic effect only in
             3 patients (in arterial hemorrhages from the mat-
             rix of the tonsils after tonsilectomy). The
             authors recommend the application of 1 in the
             form of a 0.1% solution in tonsilectomies and in
             surgery of malignant tumors, and in the form of
             a 0.004% solution in slight nasal hemorrhages.
             The mechanism of the hemostatic action of 1 is
             analogous to that of thromboplastin.

Card 2/2

Z/038/62/000/001/003/003
D291/D304

AUTHORS: Hynšt, Arnošt (Deceased), and Koza, František

TITLE: Fast neutron detector

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 1, 1962, 22-23

TEXT: The article, based predominantly on Western sources, describes
a modified window-type beta counter tube used in Czechoslovak laboratories
as a low-cost instrument for fast-neutron detection. A Geiger-Müller
counter was modified by placing a thin paraffin layer in front of the
tube window. The passing neutrons transfer a portion of their energy
by elastic collision to the hydrogen and carbon atoms of the paraffin.
Since the carbon atoms have a small range in the given medium, they do
not enter the tube. The hydrogen atoms, however, have a greater range
at the same energy, penetrate the window, and can be recorded by the
counter. The amount of registered pulses is then commensurable to the
neutron flux, and depends on the mass of the paraffin layer. The effi-
ciency of this modified counter was tested with a Ra - Be neutron source

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Fast neutron detector

Z/038/62/000/001/003/003
D291/D304

and is better than 0.04%. Minimum neutron energies detected were 0.8
mev at a window mass of 1.26 mg/cm^2 (FHZ - 15b counter tube) and 2.7 mev
at a window mass of 4.6 mg/cm^2 (Tesla GM 30/50 counter). The background
count caused by gamma radiation of the neutron source amounted to 7% of
the total recorded pulses. (Technical Editor: P. Javorský). There are
3 figures and 4 references, 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The
references to the English-language publications read as follows: B.Rhody
- I.J. Hopkins: Proton Recoils from Paraffin Radiators Bombarded by
Neutrons. Radiation Research 2 (1955), p. 523-533; W.C. Miller: Geiger -
Mueller Counter Pulse Size. Rev. Sci. Instr. 14 (1943), pp 68-78; L.H.
Gray - J. Read: Measurement of Neutron Doze in Biological Experiments.
Nature 144 (1939), p. 439.

ASSOCIATION: Vojenská akademie A. Zápotockého, Brno (A. Zápotocký
               Military Academy, Brno) (F. Koza)

Card 2/2

L 33695-66   T   CG/DJ/WE/WW/JW   SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/011/0833/0839

ACC NR: AF6024206

AUTHOR: Kovar, Milan (Engineer; Brno); Hynst, A.—Ginsht, A.; Koza, Frantisek (Brno)

ORG: Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy, Brno (Vojenska akademie)

TITLE: Determination of hydrogen content in hydrocarbons on the basis of an interaction of neutron radiation with the substance

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 11, 1965, 833-839

TOPIC TAGS: analytic chemistry, hydrocarbon, neutron radiation, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: The method is based on the slowing down and dispersion of neutrons; in the experimental installation a Ra-Be (50 mg Ra) neutron source was used. The intensity of the secondary proton radiation leaving the investigated substance is measured; this radiation results from the interaction of the neutrons with hydrogen atoms. The intensity of the radiation is not influenced by the specific weight of the hydrocarbon. The accuracy of the method is within 2%; it may not be used when atoms other than C and H are present. The method is suitable for continuous analyzing of such hydrocarbons as fuels and lubricating oils. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1

KOZA, J.; RAMPAS, J.

Some characteristics of the Motol virus. Cesk. epidem. 14 no.5: 266-269 S '65.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

KOZA,J.; MOTEJLOVA, Anna

Some conditions of the growth of cells in suspension cultures.
Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.2:143-151 '64

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

KOZA,J.; MOTEJLOVA, A.

 Growth of tissue cultures in media with delipidized milk. I.
Growth properties of different components of delipidized
milk. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.1:8-11 Ja'64.

 1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

*

KOZA, J.; MOTEJLOVA, A.

Growth of tissue cultures in a medium containing delipidized milk.
II. Growth of cells of different origins in different media con-
taining fraction 6 of dried fat-free milk. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.4:
201-208 Jl '64.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

KOZA,J.; RAMPAS, J.

      Purification and concentration of the Motol virus. Cesk. epidem.
14 no.3:149-152 My '65

      1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

KOZA, A. M.

KOZA, A. M.: "The effect of penicillin and staphylococcal biopreparations
on certain indexes of immunological reactivity of the organism."
Molotov Medical Inst. Molotov, 1954. (Dissertation for Degree
of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 2   1955   Moscow

8(0), 21(4)   SOV/112-59-5-9219

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozachek, I. A., and Mikhaylov, M. A.

TITLE: Segregation of Supplies to Anode and Heater Circuits in a RARK Drill-
Hole Probe

PERIODICAL: Razved. i promysl. geofiz., Nr 20, 1957, pp 71-73

ABSTRACT: To decrease battery consumption in working with detachable apparatus
for radioactive logging supplied by a three-core cable, it is recommended that
supplies of anode and heating circuits of the RARK probe be segregated. To
this end, RARK equipment should be so remodeled that the storage battery is
connected to the cable cores leading to "heater" and "ground" terminals, and
that the anode circuits of the control bench and the probe are supplied
separately. Due to a considerable voltage drop in the cable, the storage
battery must have a voltage 12 v for the 12P4S tubes. The new supply circuit
approximately halves anode-battery consumption. Detailed instructions for
remodeling the RARK and making the new control circuit are given.

                                                                    T.A.K.
Card 1/1

KOZACHEK, N. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card   : 1/1 Pub. 116 - 4/20

Authors   : Natanson, E. M. and Kozachek, N. N.

Title   : Stabilization of Bi-organosols in hydrocarbon media

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 20, Ed. 4, 363 - 369, 1954

Abstract   : The conditions leading to stabilization of Bi-organosols in hydrocarbon
               media, obtained by the flotation method, are explained. The stabilization
               of the organosols was determined by their behavior in a field of centri-
               fugal force and during their long-term storage in latent state. The re-
               lation, existing between the stability of Bi-organosols in toluene and
               vaseline media and the existence of an abnormal viscosity, is discussed.
               Two USSR references 1949-1952. Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, Institute of Gen. and Inorgan. Chemistry

Submitted   : May 11, 1953

KOZACHEK, N.N.

Effect of sodium chloride on the process of peptization of humic matter in peat and brown coal. E. M. Natanson, B. F. Nekryach, and N. N. Kozachek. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 29, 014-18 (1956).—Addn. of NaCl to humic matter of peat and brown coal already peptized by previous treatment with NaOH results in lowered yield of humates. The decrease is greater with higher concn. of NaCl (3-10%). However, a preliminary treatment of peat with 6% NaCl permits the use of but 3% NaOH, whereas the use of 10% NaCl requires but 2.5% NaOH for reaching the same concn. of humates as is obtained by the use of 10% NaOH alone. Thus pretreatment with aq. NaCl aids the formation of alk. humates. Simultaneous use of NaCl and NaOH results in a concn. of Na humates which is attained by the use of NaOH, followed by NaCl. The recommended treatment involves the use of aq. NaCl to form humates in the solid phase, followed by removal of excess NaCl which hinders peptization of humates; after such removal the humates are peptized readily by small amts. of NaOH. G. M. K.

KOZACHEK, N. N.,

"Organosols of Alloys," Kiev, 1958. (Dissertation presented and approved for the degree of Cand. Chem. Sci.) AN Ukr. SSR, Inst. Gen. and Inorganic Chem.

84673

9.4300 (1043,1138,1143)
5.2610   bush 1213,1228,1043

S/020/60/135/001/026/030
B016/B067

AUTHORS: Natanson, E. M., Kozachek, N. N., and Bushin, V. V.

TITLE: Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly Disperse
Intermetallic Compound MnBi

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 1, pp.137-139

TEXT: Intermetallic compounds of many metals are effective semiconductors,
and have valuable magnetic properties, especially in the highly disperse
state. The ferromagnetic properties of manganese-bismuth alloys have long
been known (Ref. 1). They are caused by the formation of the intermetallic
MnBi compound (Ref. 2). The manganese-bismuth alloys which contain a
large amount of MnBi have a high coercive force and other valuable proper-
ties which increase with increasing dispersity of the alloys (Ref. 3).
In the present paper, the authors give the results of investigations made
by applying the electrolytic method in a two-layer bath (Ref. 6). The
lower layer of the bath consisted of a hydrochloric solution of manganese-
and bismuth chloride. The solution contained ammonium chloride (25 g/l)
and urea (30 g/l). The upper layer consisted of a 0.2-0.7% solution of oleic
Card 1/3

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Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly   S/020/60/135/001/026/030
Disperse Intermetallic Compound MnBi   B016/B067

acid in xylene. Fig. 1 shows the MnBi content in the cathode deposit as
a function of the atomic ratio of the components in the electrolyte.
Fig. 2 shows the dependence of this content on the current density. With
the same current density, the ratio manganese : bismuth in the highly dis-
perse cathode alloy deposit of these metals is smaller than in the cor-
responding electrolytes. The disperse cathode manganese-bismuth deposit
was subjected to magnetic separation. In this connection, a small amount
of ferromagnetic fraction was obtained. The presence of glycerin in the
electrolytic bath raised the yield in this fraction (see Table 1), especial-
ly when the atomic ratio manganese : bismuth in the electrolyte was
85 : 15. This ratio was then 1 : 1 in the cathode deposit. Table 2 shows
the results of the X-ray analysis. They indicate that the magnetic frac-
tion of the disperse cathode MnBi deposit consists of metallic Bi, of the
γ-modification of manganese, and of the intermetallic MnBi compound. There
are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references: 4 Soviet, 2 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk
              USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the
Card 2/3   Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

84673

Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly   S/020/60/135/001/026/030
Disperse Intermetallic Compound MnBi   B016/B067

PRESENTED: July 18, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 3/3

NATANSON, E.M.; BUSHIN, V.V.; KOZACHEK, N.N.

Conditions for the formation of colloid particles of
intermetallic compounds [with summary in English]. Koll.
zhur. 23 no.4:442-447 Jl-Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR,
Laboratoriya kolloidnykh metallov, Kiyev.
     (Manganese—Bismuth alloys) (Colloids)

SHEKA, I.A., otv. red.; DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K., red.; KOZACHEK, N.N., red.; NATANSON, E.M., red.; SHEYKO, I.N., red.; MATVIYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Technological Conference on the Use of Zirconium and its Compounds in Industry] Materialy Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniia po primeneniiu tsirkoniia i ego soedinenii v promyshlennosti, Kiev, 1960. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 97 p.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu tsirko-niya i yego soyedineniy v promyshlennosti, Kiev, 1960.
                    (Zirconium—Congresses)

SHEKA, I.A., otv. red.; DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K., red.; KOZACHEK, N.N.,
     red.; NATANSON, E.M., red.; SHEYKO, I.N., red.; MATVIYCHUK,
     A.A., tekhn. red.

[Applications of zirconium and its compounds in industry; materials]
Primenenie tsirkoniia i ego soedinenii v promyshlennosti; materialy.
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 97 p.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Soveshchaniye pri gosplane GNTK i Akademii nauk USSR, Kiev, 1960.
          (Zirconium--Industrial applications)

KOZACHEK, P.S., starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby

Forceps for suturing deep wounds. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:62 S '55.
      (SUTURES)   (MLRA 9:9)
      (FORCEPS)

KOZACHENKO, A.A.

NALIVKIN, V.D.; ROZANOV, L.N.; FOTIADI, E.E.; YEGOROV, S.P.; YENGURAZOV,
I.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, Yu.S.; KOZACHENKO, A.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.G.;
KUZNETSOV, G.A.; KULIKOV, F.S.; LOBOV, V.A.; SOFRONITSKIY, P.A.;
TATARINOV, A.G.; PRITULA, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, redaktor; DAYEV,
G.A., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Volga-Ural oil-bearing region: Tectonics] Volgo-Ural'skaia ne
neftenosnaia oblast'. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi
neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologo-razvedochnyi institut.
Trudy, no.100) [Microfilm]   (MLRA 10:4)
         (Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
         (Ural Mountain Region--Petroleum geology)

L 10093-63   EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC
ACCESSION NR: AP3003168   S/0145/63/000/002/0051/0058

AUTHOR: Kozachenko, A. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)   50

TITLE: Designing cantilever constant-thickness plates by the method of stresses

SOURCE: IVUZ, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 51-58

TOPIC TAGS: cantilever plates, constant-thickness plates, method of stresses

ABSTRACT: The shearing forces and bending moments of a built-in cantilever plate
of isotropic material and constant thickness under a continuous load normal to its
middle surface are determined by applying the method of stresses. The five
unknown force and moment parameters are determined from three equations of
equilibrium and two compatibility equations. From these a system of fourth-order
partial differential equations is obtained and solved by the Bubnov-Galerkin
method. The shearing forces and bending moments are then expressed in terms of
a single (prevailing) bending moment, which thus determines the state of stress
of the plate. The expression for this bending moment is derived for a cantilever
constant-thickness plate under hydrostatic and uniform continuous loads. The
coincidence of the results of analytical calculation with experimental data is
noted. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 28 formulas.
Card   1/2/

SLIVETS, D.P.; KOZACHENKO, A.D., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Frogs have to be rectilinear. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.12:12   '65.
(MIRA 19:1)
1. Nachal'nik puteobsledovatel'skoy stantsii, Dnepropetrovsk
(for Slivets).

KOSTSOVA, A.G.; KOZACHENKO, E.I.; OSINA, O.M.; VOLOKHOVA, V.P.; MASLOVA, L.D.

Alkanesulfo acids. Part 32: Some alkanesulfomorpholides. Zhur.
org. khim. 1 no.4:728-730 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOSTSOVA, A.G.; KOZACHENKO, E.I.

Alkanesulfonic acids. Part 30: Synthesis and properties of some
esters of ethane- and α-chloroethanesulfonic acids. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no.10:3185-3187 O '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SPEKTOR, B.V.; RYAZANTSEV, V.I.; KOZACHENKO, G.A.

Automatic instrument for determining the coefficient of
heat condvrtivity of building materials and heat insulating
materials. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:104-105 '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov
i izdeliy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR.
                    (Building materials—Thermal properties)
                    (Insulating materials—Testing)

S/032/63/029/004/006/016
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Spektor, B.V., Ryazantsev, V.I., Kozachenko, G.A.

TITLE: Automation of the process of determining the coefficient of
             temperature conductivity of materials

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 4, 1963, 447 - 449

TEXT: The coefficient of temperature conductivity is calculated by
the equation $a = K \cdot \dfrac{\ln t_1 - \ln t_2}{\tau_2 - \tau_1}$, where K = coefficient of the body shape,
which is determined by shape and dimensions of the specimen; t_1 and t_2 =
temperature difference between specimen center and surrounding medium at τ_1
and τ_2 respectively. If the temperature measurements at the given time τ_1
and τ_2 can be automated and magnitude t_1 maintained constant, it is possible
to fully automate the process of determining the coefficient of temperature
conductivity by the method of regular heat-exchange conditions. The authors
suggest the design of an automatic installation for these measurements based
on the ЭПВ-01 (EPV-01) electronic potentiometer, in the housing of which

Card 1/2

Automation of the process of....

8/032/63/029/004/006/016
A004/A127

two time relays, an PПT-100 (RPT-100) electromagnetic relay, a contact group and an electromagnet are installed. The electric block diagram is presented and the operation of the device described. Tests showed that the straggling of results does not exceed ± 1.6%. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov i izdeliy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (Scientific-Research Institute of Structural Materials and Components of the Academy of Construction and Architecture UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

KOZACHENKO, I.; VASIL'YEVA, N.

Good friendship. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.9:32 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Direktor gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha
No.4 g. Rostova-na-Donu (for Kozachenko). 2. Pomoshchnik direktora
gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.4 g.
Rostova-na-Donu (for Vasil'yeva).

KOZACHENKO, Jerzy; NOWAKOWSKI, Wladyslaw

Changes in the ovary of the full-grown mouse under the effect
of cytostatic agents (nitrogen mustard) and ionizing radiation.
Ginek. Pol. 36 no.9:975-978 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa CSK Wojskowej AM
w Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J. Higier) i z Zakladu
Radiologii CSK Wojskowej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: doc. dr.
med. S. Leszczynski).

KOZACHENKO, Jerzy; RYGIEWICZ, Anna

Studies on some enzyme in the 1st trimester of pregnancy. Ginek.
Pol. 36 no.7:721-723 Jl'65.

1. Z Kliniki Polozniczo-Ginekologicznej Centralnego Szpitala
Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kie-
rownik: doc. dr. med. J. Higier) i z Zakladu Analityki Central-
nego Szpitala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej (Kie-
rownik: dr. med. N. Symonowicz).

KCZACHENKO. L. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

The effect of physical factors on the rate of flame propagation in the motor. L. S. Kozachenko. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk 1953, 473-9.—Crit. discussion of the effects of phys. factors on flame propagation in the light work by Sokolik, et al. (C.A. 47, 8356c). In a cycle-operated internal combustion motor the visible flame front propagation does not give the complete picture of the process. The variations of pressure, temp., variable velocities of flame front, turbulence, and other factors are important considerations. The assertion that the max. rate of flame propagation corresponds to the max. turbulence is incorrect, and the max. rate is achieved at the end of the 2nd phase of combustion. The dependence of flame propagation on pressure is not a simple reciprocal, but that of reciprocal to −5 power: $U 1/P^{-5}$.
                                    G. M. Kosolapoff

SOV/24-59-2-3/30

AUTHOR: Kozachenko, L. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of Flow Pulsations on the Turbulent Velocity of Flame Propagation (Vliyaniye pul'satsiy potoka na turbulentnuyu skorost' rasprostraneniya plameni)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A glow discharge anemometer, based on earlier models (Refs 1 and 2) for measuring the characteristics of turbulent flow is described and its performance examined. With the aid of the anemometer, and a special burner, supplemented by spark discharge observations, the effect of flow pulsations on turbulent flame propagation is measured. It is found that the flame velocity can be expressed as

$$u_T = u_H + u' + u'' \qquad (0.1)$$

where u_H is the normal velocity of flame propagation, u' is the mean square pulsation of isothermal flow and u'' is

Card 1/2

SOV/24-59-2-3/30

Influence of Flow Pulsations on the Turbulent Velocity of Flame
Propagation

the supplementary pulsation generated by the flame. There
are 6 figures, 1 table and 7 references, 3 Soviet, 3 Eng-
lish and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1958.

Card 2/2

11.0000

AUTHOR: Kozachenko, L. S.

TITLE: Combustion of Gasoline-Air Mixtures in a Turbulent
              Flow

ABSTRACT: Flame propagation in a turbulent flow of gasoline-air
              mixture was studied. A photograph and description
              of a so-called "optical" burner used in the experiments
              are given. Photographs of the flame was taken according
              to Tepler. The experimental data obtained and their proc-
              essing lead to the following conclusions. The total
              turbulence of isothermic advanced flow and that gene-
              rated by flame velocity is very close to the theoretical.
              This confirms the physical conception advanced by G.
              Damkahler (Zeit. elektrochem. 46, s. 601 (1940)) and
              Shchyelkin (Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 13, 520 (1943)) according
Card 1/3   to which the flame, in a turbulent flow, is propagated

Combustion of Gasoline-Air Mixtures in a
Turbulent Flow

78062
SOV/62-60-1-8/37

by pulsating flow and by normal flame velocity.
A direct interdependence between the turbulence
generated by the flame and the normal rate of
burning increases the significance of the latter in
the propagation of flame in a turbulent flow. The
rate of turbulent propagation of flame is determined
by maximum velocity of the flame regions in relation
to the combustible mixture. The flame regions en-
countering the fresh combustible mixture form a leading
edge of the flame and serve as ignition sources for the
completion of burning in the combustion zone on the
flame surface distorted by pulsations. Yu. A. Bokhon
participated in the experimental part of this work.
There are 3 photographs; 4 tables; 3 figures; and 13
references, 5 U.S. 2 German, 6 Soviet. The 5 U.S.
references are: D. T. Williams, L. M. Bollinger,
Third Symposium on Combustion, Flame, and Explosion
Phenomena, Baltimore, pg 176 (1949); B. Karlovitz,
D. W. Denniston, F. E. Wells, J. Chem. Phys., 19,
541 (1951); D. B. Leason, Fuels, 30, 233, (1951); A.
Scurlock, J. Grover, Fourth Symposium (international)

Card 2/3

Combustion of Gasoline-Air Mixtures in a
Turbulent Flow

78062
SOV/62-60-1-8/37

on Combustion (Combustion and Detonation Waves).
Baltimore, pg 645 (1953); M. Summerfield, S. N. Reiter,
V. Kebely, R. Mascolo, Jet Propulsion, 25, pg 377
(1955).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences
USSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 3/3

KOZACHENKO, L.S.; SKACHKOV, G.I.

    Flame propagation in two- and three-component gaseous mixtures
    containing hydrogen, methane, nitrogen and nitrous oxide. PMTF
    no.2:93-99 Jl-Ag 60.   (MIRA 14:6)
                        (Flame)

ZACNEGIN, V.L. (Moskva); KOZACHENKO, L.S. (Moskva); KOSTYUCHENKO, V.N.
(Moskva)

Experimental investigation of the development of a gas bubble and
crown in underwater explosions. PMTF no.2:120-124 Jl-Ag 60.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Underwater explosions)

30995
S/124/61/000/009/016/058
D234/D303

AUTHORS: Babkin, V.S. and Kozachenko, L.S.

TITLE: Rise of detonation in gases in rough pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 9, 1961, 70,
               abstract 9 B512 (Zh. prikl. mekhan. i tekhn. fiz.,
               1960, no. 3, 165-174)

TEXT: By means of "Schlieren" frame photography, pre-det-
onation spreading of flame in a rough half-closed square pipe are
investigated. Two opposite walls of the pipe were made from plane-
parallel optical glass, on the other two walls roughness was formed
by gluing on brass chips or porcelain fractions. Combustible mix-
ture of H, O and air was fed into the pipe through a mixer, the com-
position of the mixture being controlled with the aid of Venturi
tubes. Ignition of the mixture was caused by a weak electric spark
at the closed end of the pipe. As a result of the experiments it
was established that the curves of the increase of the velocity of

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flame spreading with time v(t) for mixtures of different composi-
tion have a point of inflexion, i.e. the flame is intensely acceler-
ated twice: once at the beginning of spreading and once at some in-
terval before the instant of detonation. Characteristic is the vari-
ation of the extension of the domain of combustion δ which corres-
ponds to these two stages of flame acceleration. In the first stage
δ increases together with the flame velocity v, then, in the vici-
nity of the point of inflexion of the curve v(t), there is a strong
decrease of the extension of the domain of turbulent combustion.
The second stage is again characterized by an increase of δ up
to a certain maximum value. δ_{max}, and, although the velocity of
flame spreading increases further, the dependence δ (t) becomes
decreasing. From this the authors conclude that at some interval
before detonation the dimension of the domain of turbulent combus-
tion decreases instead of increasing as assumed in many papers on
pre-detonation spreading of the flame. The flame spreading in the
second stage is described as accompanied by the formation of a
shock wave near the flame front. At a determined velocity of the

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shock wave shich is reached in the process of acceleration, the
mechanism of initial ignition of the mixture changes: The mixture
begins to inflame with a very small period of induction on the rough
surfaces immediately behind the shock wave which is followed by the
gradual spreading of the flame towards the center of the section of
the canal. A structure is formed which is called in the paper "the
complex of turbulent flame with shock wave". The spreading of such
a complex ends by detonation at its front. From an estimation of
the state of gas in the interaction of the shock wave with artifi-
cial rough surfaces on the walls of the pipe and from the results
of several complementary experiments, the conclusion is made that
the principal part in the ignition of the mixture immediately behind
the shock wave is played by the local rise of temperatures and pres-
sure during reflection of this wave at the elements of roughness.
In the first stages of flame spreading, roughness can, beside its
part in the turbulization of the mixture, also retain volumes of
fresh mixture in the layer at the walls, whose combustion behind
the flame front increases the total surface of the flame and so

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leads to an increase of combustion velocity. It follows from the experimental results that in the last stage of the pre-detonation period the velocity of combustion is determined by the velocity of the shock wave at the front of the complex, which realizes, as it were, a continuous forced ignition of the mixture on the rough surfaces. The new domain of turbulent flame, so formed, develops and reinforces the shock wave to an intensity which is sufficient for detonation ignition. 20 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation/

Card 4/4

KOZACHENKO, L.S. (Novisibirsk)

Methods for measuring the propagation velocity of a turbulent
flame. PMTF no.3:112-117 S-O '61.   (MIRA 14:8)
                (Flame) (Vortex motion)

BABKIN, V.S.; KUZNETSOV, I.L.; KOZACHENKO, L.S.

Effect of curvature on the rate of propagation of a laminar flame
in a poor propane-air mixture. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:625-627 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.A.Khristianovichem.
     (Flame)   (Propane)

BABKIN, V.S. (Novosibirsk); KOZACHENKO, L.S. (Novosibirsk);
    KUZNETSOV, I.L. (Novosibirsk)

    Use of the constant-volume bomb technique in measuring flame
    velocity. PMTF no. 6:128-131 N-D '63.   (MIRA 17:7)

L 10613-65   EWT/EWP(e)-2/EWT(m)/EWT(l)/EPR   Pre-4/Pe-4/Pt-10   AEDC(b)/RAEM(t)/
ASD(a)-5/ESD/AEDC(a)   WW/JW/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5041201   S/0207/64/000/003/0115/0119

AUTHORS: Babkin, V. S. (Novosibirsk); Kozachenko, L. S. (Novosibirsk);
Kuznetsov, I. L. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: The effect of pressure on the normal burning velocity of a methane and air
mixture

TOPIC TAGS: methane, methane burning velocity, combustible hydrocarbon, pressure effect, gas expansion coefficient, flame propagation, constant pressure bomb, schlieren system

ABSTRACT: The effect of pressure and temperature on the normal burning speed of a methane-air mixture was investigated for pressures from 1 to 60 atm and temperatures from 16 to 220. High-speed motion picture photography aided by an optical-schlieren system was used to determine an apparent combustion velocity. The normal velocity was then computed as the quotient of the apparent velocity divided by the computed coefficient of expansion. In the pressure range of 3-60 atm, the normal velocity was found to be the -0.5 power (p-0.5) of the pressure. The

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L 10633-65
ACCESSION NR: AP 041204

constant pressure bomb, a thick-walled spherical chamber equipped with observation

constant pressure bath, a thick-walled spherical chamber equipped with observation
windows, was used in the experiment. Results include plots of normal speed versus
percent methane concentration for parametric values of pressure and temperature;
an additional plot relates normal velocity and temperature on logarithmic axes.
Below 3 atmospheres pressure n was found to be slightly less than ½ in the
relationship $S_u = const. p^{-n}$. At atmospheric pressure the maximum burning speed is
equal to $30^{cm}/sec.$ Deviations in normal velocity may result from deviations in
calculated expansion coefficients, hence the authors give values of apparent
velocity corresponding to calculated normal velocities. Orig. art. has 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PP   NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 4987-66   EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWA(c)   RM/GW/WE

ACC NR: AP5026024   SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/001/0031/0043

AUTHOR: Kozachenko, L. S. (Novosibirsk); Kuznetsov, I. L. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Velocity of flame propagation in the turbulent flow of a homogenous mixture

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy goreniya i vzryva, no. 1, 1965, 31-43

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent burning velocity, combustion, turbulent combustion, gas combustion

ABSTRACT: A theoretical and experimental study of turbulent combustion in homogenous gas mixtures was made to investigate discrepancies between measured data. These discrepancies are attributed to the following causes: neglect of the flow-line deviations in front of the inverse flame cone, inaccuracies in the determined turbulence characteristics, and the use of different methods for determining the flame boundary. The experiments in the present study were made with an assembly consisting of a convergent flow section, a turbulence grid, and a square combustion tube equipped with two flat quartz windows. The turbulence characteristics were measured with a hot wire anemometer capable of recording flow pulsations up to 65 kc. It was designed by the Department of Aerodynamics at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute im. M. I. Kalinin. The experiments were made using propane-butane and hydrogen fuel. Turbulent burning velocities were measured by three different methods, and plots of the turbu-

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L 4987-66

ACC NR: AP5026024

lent burning velocity vs the fluctuating velocity were obtained. The following formula was found to correlate the experimental data with reasonable accuracy:

$$u_t = u' + \left(\frac{E-1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 \right) u_n$$

where E is the expansion degree characterized by the density ratio of the fresh and burned gas mixtures, u_n is the normal burning velocity, u' is the fluctuating velocity, and u_T is the turbulent velocity. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 15 figures.   [PV]

SUB CODE: FP ME/SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4/5/

Card 2/2

L 6422-66 EWT(d)/EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c)/ETC(m) RPL
ACC NR: AP5026076 WW/JW/WE/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/002/0114/0117

AUTHOR: Babkin, V. S.; Kozachenko, L. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Energy losses during explosions in a spherical bomb

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy goreniya i vzryva, no. 2, 1965, 114-117

TOPIC TAGS: bomb, combustion, combustion theory, combustion kinetics, gas pressure, explosive charge

ABSTRACT: In the past, explosions within spherical bombs were used for the determination of various chemical and physical quantities such as heat capacity and dissociative heat). Recently, however, the combustion process proper became the subject of intensive theoretical research. A survey of numerous experimental data led V. F. Baybuz and V. A. Medvedev to the conclusions (ZhFKh, 1962, 36, 6; Tr. GIPKh, vyp. 49, Raboty po termodinamike i kinetike khimicheskikh protsessov, Goskhimizdat, L., 1962.) that energy losses caused by the incomplete combustion of the mixture in the boundary layers may be quite significant. Assuming that this viewpoint is correct, the authors of the present article derive simple formulas for the determination of the correction for the experimentally observed finite pressures within the bombs. The constant entering the basic formula can be obtained from a series of comparative tests. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

UDC: 541.126

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: WA, FP, ME / SUBM DATE: 12Jan65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

L 08107-67   EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FSS-2   RM/WE
ACC NR: AP6029755   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/66/000/002/0052/0060

AUTHOR: Babkin, V. S. (Novosibirsk); V'yun, A. V. (Novosibirsk); Kozachenko, L. S.
(Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the effect of pressure on the normal burning velocity by the
method of the initial section in a constant pressure bomb

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 2, 1966, 52-60

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, flame, burning velocity, hydrocarbon fuel, PRESSURE EFFECT

ABSTRACT: Experiments in a constant volume bomb were made of the effect of pressure
on the normal burning velocity of stoichiometric mixtures of benzene, n-heptane,
and isooctane with air at 1—16 atm and an initial temperature of 150C. It was
found that a linear relationship exists between the expansion coefficient of the com-
bustion products and the terminal explosion pressure. This relationship can be
expressed by the approximate formula

$$E_i = 0.85 \frac{p_e}{p_i} .$$

Card   1/2   UDC: 536.46

L 08107-67

ACC NR: AP0629755

(pi = initial pressure, pe = terminal pressure). This formula permits the calcula-
tion of the normal burning velocity from the experimentally determined apparent flame
speed and the terminal pressure. In all fuels tested, the normal burning velocity
decreased with increasing pressure. The exponents in the relationship $S = p^n$
(S = normal burning velocity, p = pressure) ranged from -0.17 to -0.35 an for
different fuels and pressure ranges. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 3 figures,
and 1 table.
[PV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 08Aug65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 008

Card   2/2 mli

L 08107-67   EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FSS-2   RM/WE

ACC NR: AP6029755   (A) .   SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/66/000/002/0052/0060

AUTHOR: Babkin, V. S. (Novosibirsk); V'yun, A. V. (Novosibirsk); Kozachenko, L. S.
(Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the effect of pressure on the normal burning velocity by the
method of the initial section in a constant pressure bomb

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 2, 1966, 52-60

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, flame, burning velocity, hydrocarbon fuel, PRESSURE EFFECT

ABSTRACT: Experiments in a constant volume bomb were made of the effect of pressure
on the normal burning velocity of stoichiometric mixtures of benzene, n-heptane,
and isooctane with air at 1—16 atm and an initial temperature of 150C. It was
found that a linear relationship exists between the expansion coefficient of the com-
bustion products and the terminal explosion pressure. This relationship can be
expressed by the approximate formula

$$E_i = 0.85 \frac{P_e}{P_i} .$$

Card   1/2   UDC: 536.46

L 08107-67

ACC NR: AP0629755   ○

(pi = initial pressure, pe = terminal pressure). This formula permits the calcula-
tion of the normal burning velocity from the experimentally determined apparent flame
speed and the terminal pressure. In all fuels tested, the normal burning velocity
decreased with increasing pressure. The exponents in the relationship $S = p^n$
(S = normal burning velocity, p = pressure) ranged from -0.17 to -0.35 an for
different fuels and pressure ranges. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 3 figures,
and 1 table.   [PV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 08Aug65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 008

Card   2/2 ml

ACC NR: AP7000644   SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/66/000/003/0077/0086

AUTHOR: Babkin, V. S.(Novosibirsk)Kozachenko, L. S. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the normal burning velocity of methane-air mixtures at high pressures

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no.3, 1966, 77-86

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, gas combustion, methane, burning velocity, combustion pressure effect, HIGH PRESSURE

ABSTRACT: An experimental study·was made of the burning velocities of methane-air mixtures at pressures of 1---70 atm, initial temperatures of 50-- 200C, and composition of 6-- 13% methane. The experiments were conducted in a spherical steel bomb 183 mm in diameter. The mixture was spark ignited, and the velocity was determined in the initial section. Some of the results are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Card 1/4   .   UDC: 536.468
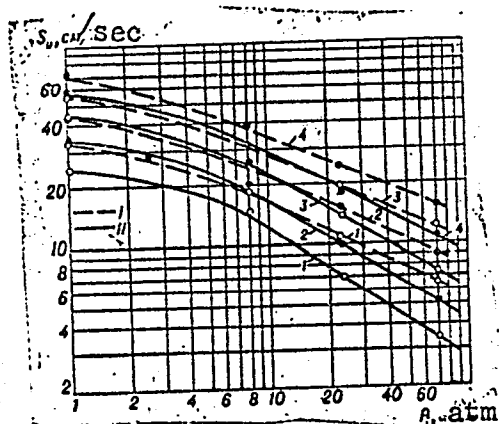
ACC NR: AP7000644

Fig.1. Dependence of the normal burning velocity S_u on the pressure and the temperature with mixtures containing 9.5% (I) and 8% (II) methane. 1- 50°; 2- 100°; 3- 150°; 4- 200°C.
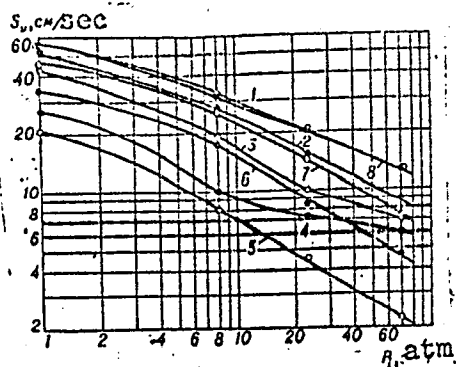
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ACC NR: AP7000644

$S_u, cm/sec$

Fig.2. Dependence of S_u on the pressure and the methane content in the mixture at an initial temperature $T_1=150C$. 1- 1%; 2- 11%; 3- 12%; 4- 13%; 5- 6%; 6- 7%; 7- 8%; 8- 9.5% methane.

The pressure and temperature exponents in the correlations for the burning velocity were calculated on the basis of the thermal theory of flame propagation as a chain reaction with one active center. It was shown that the pressure exponent n is a function of the mixture com- position, temperature, and pressure. In the 1--8 atm range, n decreases and in the 8 -- 70 atm range, it is practically constant. The exponent n has a maximum close to the stoichiometric composition. The tempera-

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ACC NR: AP7000644

ture exponent m is a function of the composition and pressure. The exponent m has a maximum of about 2 at a stoichiometric composition. Orig.art.has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.   [WA-68]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar66/ ORIG.REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 4/4

ARTAMONOV, A.Ya.; KOZACHENKO, M.V.

Methods of determining the true resistance to compression of
porous ceramic metal materials. Porosh.met. 3 no.3:81-87 My-
Je '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.; YAROSLAVSKAYA, N.V.;
     RAYKHSHTADT, G.N.; SHVARTSMAN, M.N.

     Study of the results of smallpox vaccination. Report No.2.
     Vop. virus. 6 no.5:573-576 S-O '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

     1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i
     sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskvy.
                        (SMALLPOX)

KOLESNIKOVA, L.I.; MASTYUKOVA, Y..N.; KHOLCHEV, N.V.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.;
        PETROVA, Ye.T.; KHAYLO, G.V.

Results of hyperimmunization of animals with measles virus.
Vop. virus. 10 no.1:87-90 Ja-F '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii
i mikrobiologii.

KOZACHENKO, N.F,

Harmlessness of γ-globulin prepared from serum mixtures including solitary sera from infectious hepatitis patients and reconvalescents. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:67-69 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

MASTYUKOVA, B.N.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.

Utilization of the hemagglutination inhibition reaction for the
titration of antimeasles antibodies. Vop.virus 7 no.4:114-116
Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii.
(MEASLES) (BLOOD—AGGLUTINATION)   (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

LATYSHEVA, V.A.; KOZACHENKO, N.I.

Heats of interaction of lanthanum perchlorate solutions
with perchloric and halogen acids. Vest. LGU 18 no.22:
135-139 '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

KOZACHENKO, N. S.

BELOV, N.Ya.; ASSONOV, A.D.; CHIZHIK, A.I.; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; BUTOMO, D.G.;
     SERGEYEV, L.N.; rukovoditel' issledovatel'skoy gruppy; MASUROVA, A.I.;
     SHUBIN, G.N.; NOVIK, A.A.; PODSHIVALOV, R.N.; ALEKSO, A.I.; KUZ'MINA,
     L.I.; KORF, D.M.; KOZACHENKO, N.S.

     Articles and suggestions of supervisors of central industrial
     laboratories. Zav. lab. 25 no.1:5-22 '59.   (MIRA 12:1)

     1.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy labotarorii Kirovskogo
     mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Belov). 2.Glavnyy metallurg
     Avtozavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Assonov). 3.Nachal'nik TSen-
     tral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo metallicheskogo
     zavoda imeni Stalina (for Chizhik). 4.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy
     zavodskoy laboratorii Uralmashzavoda, g. Sverdlovsk (for Zamotayev).
     5.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets"
     (for Butome). 6.Laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" (for Sergeyev).
     7.Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni
     Petrovskogo (for Masurova). 8.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Verkh-
     Isetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Shubin). 9.Zamestitel' nachal'-
     nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda imeni Malysheva, g.
     Khar'kov (for Novik). 10.Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy
     laboratorii Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (for Podshivalov).
     11.Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo otdela Spetsial'nogo konstruk-
     torskogo byuro Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (forAlekso).

     12.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Okhtinskogo khimicheskogo
     kombinata (for Kuz'mina). 13.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda
     "Krasnyy khimik" (for Korf). 14.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy
     laboratorii Kiyevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Bol'shevik" (for
     Kozachenko).
                   (Chemical engineering laboratories)(Testing laboratories)

25(0)

SOV/32-25-1-13/51

AUTHOR: Kozachenko, N. S., Head of the Central Laboratory of the Kiyev
            Machine Building Factory "Bol'shevik"

TITLE: Articles and Suggestions of the Heads of the Central Works Labora-
            tories in Connection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member
            N. S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures
            of the Development of National Economy of the USSR in the Years
            1959-1965" (Stat'i i predlozheniya rukovoditeley Tsentral'nykh
            zavodskikh laboratoriy v svyazi s tezisami doklada tovarishcha
            N. S. Khrushcheva na XXI s"yezde KPSS "Kontrol'nyye tsifry raz-
            vitiya narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR na 1959-1965 gg.")

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of the seven-year plan the above mentioned factory
            is to double its 1958 production of machines and instruments for
            the processing of rubber and synthetics. The importance of the
            works central laboratory increases with that of the strength tests.
            Machines are tested in cooperation with the Institut stroitel'noy
            mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Building Mechanics of
            the AS UkrSSR). The laboratory department for corrosion tests is
Card 1/3   going to be enlarged considerably. For the past two years the

Articles and Suggestions of the Heads of the Central Works Laboratories in Con- SOV/32-25-1-13/51
nection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at the
XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National Economy
of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965"

works laboratory has been already devised in cooperation with the
Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona (Institute of Electrowelding
imeni Paton) and the kafedra svarki Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute, Chair of Welding) the
automatization or semiautomatization of various welding processes
(e.g. welding of two-layer steel St.3-1Kh18N9T). Measures are
being adopted, whereby an abrupt increase of productivity is to
be achieved in 1959, allowing the working day to be reduced to
7 hours for all workers. Thus, for example, spectrophotometric
analysis, as compared to chemical analysis, allows to shorten the
time required by the 8-10 fold. Analysis methods with the SF-4
spectrophotometer are devised in cooperation with the kafedra
analiticheskoy khimii Kiyevskogo universiteta imeni Shevchenko
(Chair of Analytical Chemistry at Kiyev University imeni Shevchenko).

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SOV/32-25-1-13/51

Articles and Suggestions of the Heads of the Central Works Laboratories in Connection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National Economy of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965"

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Bol'shevik" (Central Laboratory of the Kiyev Machine Building Factory "Bol'shevik")

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KOZACHENKO, N.S.

In the laboratory of the "Bol'shvik" Kiev Factory.
Zav.lab. 26 no.7:898-900 '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Kiyevskogo
mashnostroitel'nogo zavoda "Bol'shevik".
          (Kiev--Testing laboratories)

KOZACHENKO, N.S.

Our experience in competing for the title of communist
labor. Zav.lab. 28 no.10:1262-1263 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik Tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii
Kiyevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Bol'shevik."
                              (Chemical laboratories)

KOZACHENKO,V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYUBIN, Ye., inzhener.

Hydromechanical trenchless laying of large diameter water pipes.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 5 no.8:20-21 '55.   (MIRA 8:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dnepropetrovskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo
upravleniya No. 6 tresta "Ukrsantekhmontazh" (for Lyubin).
                    (Water pipes)

KOZACHENKO, V.

> Technical aid for rural construction. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.1:4-6
> Ja '60.   (MIRA 15:7)
>
> 1. Nachal'nik Byuro tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi Glavnogo
> upravleniya stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
> RSFSR.
>   (Farm buildings)

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Over-all mechanization of paper roll relcading. Mekh.i avtom.
proizv. 18 no.2:21-24 F '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

KOBACH____, GOL'FAT, S.Yu.

Obtaining a phageresistant strain of Actinomyces aureofaciens
producing chlortetracycline. Antibiotiki 10 no.7:586-589
J1 '65.
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KOZACHENKO, V.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, G.R.

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34 no.3:456-460 My-Je '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

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    M.N.; ZUBENKO, K.L.; KOZACHENKO, V.K.; VASIL'YEVA, N.M.

    Regeneration of xanthate from cobalt cake. TSvet. met. 38
    no.6:44-45 Je '65.   (MIRA 18:10)

KOZACHENKO, V.K., inzh.; KOKONIN, V.A., inzh.

Using precast construction elements in building water tanks
for cooling towers. Prom.stroi. 38 no.1:45 '60.
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Kokonin).
(Cooling towers) (Tanks)

·KLIMOV, V. V.; DIDKOVSKAYA, O. S.; KOZACHENKO, V. N.

Determination of aluminum with salicylal o-aminophenol in
lead salts. Metod. anal. khim.reak. i prepar.no. 4:53-57
                                            (MIRA 17:5)
'62.

1. Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
    instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh
    khimicheskikh veshchestv.

L 43040-66   EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   WH/JD
SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1483/1486

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AUTHOR: Klimov, V. V.; Kozachenko, V. N.; Didkovskaya, O. S.; Zvonik, V. A.;
Kisel', T. P.; Andreyev, A. Ya.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity
Substances, Donets Branch (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chislykh veshchestv, Donetskiy filial)

TITLE: Preparation of piezo- and ferroelectric ceramics using spray dried solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966,
1483-1486

TOPIC TAGS: peizoelectric ceramic, ferroelectric material, ceramic technology,
ceramic product property, barium titanate, titanate, lead, calcium

ABSTRACT: A preparative method was described for piezo- and ferroelectric ceramic
materials on the base of triple titanate of barium, lead, and calcium. The method
was designed to replace the conventional ceramic sintering technique in view of its
substantial disadvantages. The first step of the described method consisted of
preparation of the finely dispersed (particle size 6—8 µ) powder of the basic
barium, lead, and calcium nitrates by spray drying of their aqueous solutions
following a technique invented by the authors [Author Certificate no. 901979-29-14,
21.05.1964]. The powdered nitrates were then converted into titanates of varied

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composition by firing the nitrate powder at 900—1000C at which temperature formation of the solid solutions with perovskite structure is completed. The particle size of titanates after firing was about 1 μ. High-purity powders may be obtained from adequately pure starting materials. The sintering of these powders into ceramic products occurs at a temperature in the 1230—1280C range, which is 100—150C lower than the temperature range of sintering the powders produced by conventional ceramic technique. The electrophysical properties of the ceramic products obtained by spray drying were shown to be superior to those of the products of ceramic technology. Notably, the piezoelectric modulus (d_{31}) was comparatively higher and, in certain samples, constant in the -60 to +80C range. Universality of the method described was stressed, insofar as it may be applied to most of the ferro- and piezoelectric ceramics presently used. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JK]

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Card 2/2

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Fluorescence determination of microgram amounts of aluminum in lead salts. Zav.lab. 28 no.6:652-654 '62.   (MIRA 15:5)

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(Aluminum--Analysis)
(Lead salts)   (Fluorescence)

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instituta (zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSRSR prof.
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Changes in the innervation of the fallopian tubes in disease.
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                (Heating)   (Ventilation)

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